have been displaced either inside or outside the country. From the total of 1,355 households, 861 (63.6%) have migrated from the country. From among these migrated households, 846 (98.3%) have migrated to Pakistan, where they are presently dispersed among 70 different camps and settlements. Only 15 households (1.7%) have migrated to other countries. A total of 343 households (25.3%) have been displaced inside Afghanistan.

From the total of 1,355 households, 151 (11.1%) are living in their native houses. However, even these households have often been displaced many times when their villages were attacked by the enemy. Out of the 861 households which migrated, only 5 (0.5%) of those households which initially left the country have subsequently returned to Afghanistan.

B. Martyred Plus Enemy Killed

The survey results show that from the population of all three villages, a total of 398 persons have been martyred or killed. This constitutes a total of 4.5% of the total population. In other words, one out of every 22 persons has lost his life because of the war* imposed by the Russians.

The number of households who have had family members martyred or killed total 303, out of 1,355. This constitutes 22.4% of the toal households in all three villages. In others almost one household in every four has had a family member martyred or killed. Households which have had one family member martyred or killed total 244. There are 59 households who have had more than one family member martyred. One household (out of 59) had 12 family members martyred. In this family of 15 members only one woman with her two small

*Since all three villages are located in the eastern side of the country, they are all relatively close to the border with Pakistan. Under such conditions the migration from the villages would be high. On the other hand, casualty figures for these villages compared to other parts of the country might be somewhat lower, because, people have easier access to a safe haven.

daughters survived. There are other cases where there are four family members in a household who have been martyred and the only man who is now alive is in jail. He is recorded as the head of the household.

Out of the total 398 persons who have been killed (including martyred plus enemy killed) a total of 284 persons (71.4%), were civilians, 63 persons (15.8%) were Mujahids (Freedom Fighters), and 22 or (5.5%) were enemy killed.* Those martyred by unknown persons are 29 (7.3%).

Indigents:

A total of 376 persons who are martyred (plus 22 persons killed from the enemy) belong to 303 households with a total of 2,045 family members. Approximately half of this total (1,035 or 50.6%) are indigent. These indigent family members, (typically women or children who have lost their husbands or fathers), constitute 11.7% of the toal population. From among the total indigents, 505 or (48.8%) are children, 261 or (25.2%) are widows women, 183 or (17.7%) are mothers and fathers, and 86 (8.3%) are other family members such as aunts, nieces etc.

C. Handicapped

The total number of handicapped persons is 15 persons. Out of this number, 6 persons are from the enemy side. (**Note:** relatively few people survive to become handicapped. Most people who are wounded die).

D .Arrests:

The survey results shows that a total of 255 persons were arrested. Out of this number, 217

*The casualties from the enemy side are very low, because their numbers are very few. They rarely take part in battles, and try to protect themselves.

persons (85.1%) were martyred while under arrest. The reason this number is so high is because 195 persons were massacred in a single day in Kerhala village while under arrest.

From among the total number of persons arrested, only 26 persons (10.2%) were released from jail. 11 persons (4.3%) are still in jail and one person has been sent to the military.

V. COOPERATION OF THE VILLAGERS

The villagers were very ready to meet with the survey teams almost everywhere as soon as they became aware of the objectives of the survey. They were willing to cooperate, and they were friendly. The villagers readily gave detailed answers to the survey questionnaire. Beyond mere cooperation, they were anxious to relate how their villages had been repeatedly attacked or destroyed by the Red Army. The households who had family members martyred, handicapped, or arrested were very proud of this fact and explained how the villagers stood as one family against their enemy.

Villagers who were not included in our pilot sample wondered why they were not surveyed. During the course of the survey, the principal surveyor met with four commanders in various camps. All commanders indicated support for the survey, and promised that if there were such a program for their area, they would assist with the work in Afghanistan or in camps in Pakistan.

The surveyors found that the villagers seemed to be very forthright in giving proper responses. We believe this was because:

- o The people of the village were ready to talk about their experiences, provided the surveyors were sympathetic to the situation.

- The enumerator was hired from the village being surveyed. Each enumerator had relevant education and some experience with "official" activities. The enumerators were carefully selected.

- The enumerators were also careful to explain the objectives of the survey. They understood the principles and techniques of interviewing. The surveyors explained that the data collected would be confidential and that it would not be used against the villagers under any circumstances.

VI. PROGRAMS FOR THE FUTURE

The pilot survey conducted in three villages in Nangarhar, Kabul and Kunar Provinces was generally successful. Much relevant experience was gained, particularly the methodology to be applied under the existing war-time conditions.

Now it is possible to go ahead with a more formal survey on a larger scale. After considering many factors, the principal researchers for the pilot phase are proposing a sample survey of the population of one province. Three provinces might be suitable for the next stage. These are: (1) Paktia, (2) Logar, (3) Laghman. All three provinces need to be assessed carefully to determine which might be most appropriate.

TITLE OF TABLES

TABLE A

GENERAL INFORMATION ON MIGRATION, CASUALTIES AND ARRESTS IN THREE VILLAGES (APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total household	No.	1355	330	635	390
B. Total Population	No.	8854	1900	4284	2670
C. Household Size		6.5	5.8	6.7	6.8
D. Total Household (Inside + Outside:)					
* (a) Households migrated from Afghanistan.	No.	861	166	369	326
	%	63.6	50.3	58.1	83.6
(b) Households displaced (in Afghanistan)	No.	343	159	179	5
	%	25.3	48.2	28.2	1.3
Total households displaced (inside+ Outside).	No.	1204	325	548	331
	%	88.9	98.5	86.3	84.9
(c) Households (not displaced)	No.	151	5	87	59
	%	11.1	1.5	13.7	15.1
Grand Total	No.	1355	330	635	390
E. Households with martyred or killed members:**	No.	303	36	107	160
	%	22.4	10.9	16.9	41.0
F. Martyred plus Enemies killed	No.	398	38	144	216
	%	4.5	2.0	3.4	8.1
(a) Martyred directly by the enemy.	No.	347	23	111	213
	%	87.2	60.5	77.1	98.6

TABLE A (Cont'd)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
(b) Martyred by unknown persons.***	No.	29	4	23	2
	%	7.3	10.5	16.0	0.9
(c) Russian Supporters killed. (Khalqi, Parchami and Soldiers).	No.	22	11	10	1
	%	5.5	28.9	6.9	0.5
G. Persons handi-capped.	No.	15	9	4	2
	%	0.17	0.5	0.1	0.1
H. Persons arrested.	No.	255	8	46	201
	%	2.9	0.4	1.1	7.5

* Includes 5 households who have returned to Afghanistan.

** Includes households with more than one (even 12) martyred members.

*** May have been martyred by KHAD or KGB agents.

TABLE B-1

FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF HOUSEHOLDS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE AFGHANISTAN (APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Households.	No.	1355	330	635	390
B. Households in Afghanistan:	No.	499	167	267	65
	%	36.8	50.6	42.0	16.7
(a) Not displaced.	No.	151	5	87	59
	%	30.3	3.0	32.6	90.8
(b) Displaced (in the Province).	No.	312	138	174	-
	%	62.5	82.6	65.2	-
(c) Displaced (to other Provinces).	No.	31	21	5	5
	%	6.2	12.6	1.9	7.7
(d) Returned to Afghanistan after they migrated.	No.	5	3	1	1
	%	1.0	1.8	0.4	1.5
C. Total Migrated Households: (from Afghanistan)	No.	861	166	369	326
	%	63.6	50.3	58.1	83.6
* (a) Migrated to Pakistan.	No.	846	162	358	326
	%	98.3	97.6	97.0	100.0
(b) Migrated to Iran	No.	8	2	6	-
	%	0.9	1.2	1.6	-
(c) Migrated to other countries.	No.	7	2	5	-
	%	0.8	1.2	1.4	-

TABKE B-1 (Cont'd)

Items		Total (three Villages)	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
D. **Returned to Afghanistan from Migration.	No.	5	3	1	1
	%	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.3
E. Total households stay abroad.	No.	856	163	368	325
	%	63.2	49.4	58.0	83.4

* Includes 5 households who have returned to Afghanistan.

** This figure might be lower in those parts of the country which are far from the border.

TABLE B-2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS INSIDE AFGHANISTAN
(APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Households	No.	1355	330	635	390
B. Households out of Afghanistan.	No.	856	163	368	325
	%	63.2	49.4	58.0	83.3
C. Households in Afghanistan:	No.	499	167	267	65
	%	36.8	50.6	42.0	16.7
(a) Not displaced	No.	151	5	87	59
	%	30.3	3.0	32.6	90.8
(b) Displaced in the same Province.	No.	312	138	174	-
	%	62.5	82.6	65.2	-
(c) Displaced to another Province.	No.	31	21	5	5
	%	6.2	12.6	1.9	7.7
(d) Returned to Afghanistan from migration.	No.	5	3	1	1
	%	1.0	1.8	0.4	1.5

GLOSSERY OF TERMS

Jihad: In Islamic terminology, Jihad means a holy war or struggle for holy objectives. The present war of Afghans against Russians has been declared as a Holy War (Jihad).

Mujahid: The person who takes part in Jihad is called a "Mujahid".

Shaheed: The person who is killed in the course of Jihad by the enemy is called "Shaheed" (martyred). Any person who may or may not be a Mujahid, if killed in a secret manner (for example by Khad or KGB agents) or be victim of war. In this report they are said to be "martyred by unknown persons".

Enemy: Any person who supports the Russians, is known as the enemy. If such person is killed by Mujahideen in the war, the term used for such a death in this report is "enemy killed".

Ref. Date: Is the specific date it refers to. In this survey the reference date was September 23, 1987. Accordingly, the population data and the last settlement of the households are recorded as of reference date.

Time Coverage: Is the time covered by the survey. For this survey the time recorded is April Coup 1978 - September 23, 1987, so all casualties, arrests and displacements of the villagers due to the war during this interval are recorded.

New H.Hs established (marriages) and new Children born: The household newly established or the children born from April 1978 - September 23, 1987 are also treated as members of the original villages. This is true regardless of the present location of their household or the place where their children were born.

TABLE B-3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS MIRGRATED FROM AFGHANISTAN AND THE NUMBER STAYING ABROAD BY COUNTRIES (APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
Total Households:	No.	1355	330	635	390
A. Total households migrated (from Afghansitan).	No.	861	166	369	326
	%	63.5	50.3	58.1	83.6
(a) Pakistan	No.	846	162	358	326
	%	98.3	97.6	97.0	100.0
(b) Iran	No.	8	2	6	-
	%	0.9	1.2	1.6	-
(c) Other countries.	No.	7	2	5	-
	%	0.8	1.2	1.4	-
B. Returned to Afghanistan after migration.	No.	5	3	1	1
	%	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.3
C. Households staying aborad.	No.	856	163	368	325
	%	63.2	49.4	58.0	83.3
(a) Pakistan	No.	841	159	357	325
	%	98.2	97.5	97.0	100.0
(b) Iran	No.	8	2	6	-
	%	0.9	1.2	1.6	-
(c) Other countries	No.	7	2	5	-
	%	0.8	1.2	1.4	-

TABLE B-4

SUMMARY TABLE ON FORCED DISPLACEMENT IN THE VILLAGES (MOSTI-KHEIL, MOSAYI-ULYA AND KERHALA) (APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

	Household Numbers (3 Villages)	% of Total
A. Total households.	1,355	-
(a) Not displaced.	151	11.1
(b) Displaced (Inside & Outside)	1,204	88.9
B. Households inside Afghanistan:		
(a) Not displaced.	151	11.1
(b) Displaced:		
(i) Inside the Province.	312	23.0
(ii) To another Province.	31	2.3
(iii) Mirgrated and subsequently returned to Afghanistan.	5	0.4
TOTAL:	348	25.7
Total households in Afghanistan:	499	36.8
C. Households out of Afghanistan:		
(a) In Pakistan*	841	62.1
(b) In other countries:		
(i) Iran	8	
(ii) India	6	
(iii) USA	1	1.1
TOTAL:	15	1.1
Total household out of Afghanistan:	856	63.2
Grand Total:	1,355	100.0

* The families are currently scattered among 70 different camps and settlement in Pakistan in various places in the North-West Frontier Province.

TABLE B-5

FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION OF VILLAGERS (INSIDE/OUTSIDE AFGHANISTAN) (APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Province : Nangarhar **Village : Mosti-Kheil**

	No. of households	% of Total
A. Total households	330	-
(a) Not displaced*	5	1.5
(b) Displaced (Inside & Outside)	325	98.5
B. Households inside Afghanistan:		
(a) Not displaced	5	-
(b) Displaced:		
(i) Inside the Province	138	
(ii) To another province.	21	
(iii) Migratd and then returned to Afghanistan.	3	
Ttoal:	167	50.6
C. Households out of Afghanistan.		
Households in Pakistan(Camps & Cities):		
(a) Murkander (Camp)	35	
(b) Kaba-Payan "	22	
(c) Kacha Garhi "	21	
(d) Nasir Bagh "	16	
(e) Wakha-Pull "	10	
(f) Pubbi "	8	
(g) Akra-Pur "	7	
(h) Putwar "	6	
(i) Para Chinar "	4	
(j) Buda-Bira "	4	
(k) 20 other Camps & Settlements'	24	
(l) Not available.	2	
Total:	159	48.2
D. Households in other countries:		
(a) USA	1	
(b) Iran	2	
(c) India	1	
Total:	4	1.2
Total Households out of Afghanistan:-	163	49.4
Grand Total:-	330	100%

*While they are again in their houses, they have previously been displaced, and have lately returned to their houses.

TABLE B-6

FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION OF VILLAGERS (INSIDE AND OUTSIDE AFGHANSITAN) (APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Province: Kabul **Village: Mosayi-Ulya**

	No. of households	% of Total
A. Total households	635	-
(a) Not displaced*	87	13.7
(b) Displacement (Inside & Outside)	548	86.3
B. Households inside Afghanistan:		
(a) Not displaced	87	
(b) Displaced:		
(i) Inside the Province.	174	
(ii) To another province.	5	
(iii) Migrated and then returned to Afghanistan.	1	
Total:	267	42.0
C. Households out of Afghanistan:		
Households in Pakistan (Camps & Cities):		
(1) Dursamand (Camp)	160	
(2) Pubbi "	34	
(3) Meyan-Wali "	32	
(4) Bagh-Banan "	19	
(5) Kahi "	19	
(6) Che-Chana "	13	
(7) Haripur "	10	
(8) Gelozai "	8	
(9) Dargai "	7	
(10) Khaki "	5	
(11) Kacha Garhi "	4	
(12) Peshawar (City)	24	
(13) Hangu "	4	
(14) Dow-Aba "	4	
(15) 9 different Camps and Settlements	14	
Total:	357	56.2
Households in other countries:		
(1) Iran	6	
(2) Others	5	
Total:	11	1.8
Total households out of Afghanistan:-	368	58.0
Grand Total:-	635	100.0

*While they are again in their houses, they have previously been displaced, and have lately returned to their houses.

TABLE B-7

FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND MIGRATION OF VILLAGERS
(INSIDE AND OUTSIDE AFGHANISTAN)
(APRIL, 1978 - SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Province : Kunar **Village : Kerhala**

	No. of households	% of Total
A. Total households	390	-
(a) Not displaced*	59	15.1
(b) Displaced (Inside & Outside)	331	84.9
B. Households inside Afghanistan:		
(a) Not displaced	59	-
(b) Displaced:		
(i) Inside the province	-	-
(ii) To another province	5	-
(iii) Migrated and then returned to Afghanistan	1	-
Total:	65	16.7
C. Households out of Afghanistan:		
(a) Households in Pakistan (Camps & Cities):		
(i) Kerhala (Camp)	265	
(ii) Dama Dola "	12	
(iii) Khazana "	4	
(iv) Jehangirabad (City)	22	
(v) Peshawar "	12	
(vi) 10 different Camps & Settlements	10	
Total:	325	83.3
(b) Households in other countries.	-	-
Total households out of Afghanistan	325	83.3
Grand Total:	390	100.0

*While they are again in their houses, they have previously been displaced, and have lately returned to their houses.

TABLE C-1

SUMMARY INFORMATION ON CASUALTIES
(APRIL, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Households	No.	1355	330	635	390
B. Households with Martyrs or Family Members Killed.	No. %	303 22.4	36 10.9	107 16.9	160 41.0
C. Total population	No.	8854	1900	4,284	2,670
D. Persons Martyred and Enemy killed:					
(1) Martyred Directly by Enemy	No. %	347 87.2	23 60.5	111 77.1	213 98.6
(2) Martyred by unknown persons.	No. %	29 7.3	4 10.5	23 16.0	2 0.9
(3) Russian Supporters killed (Khalqi, Parchami, Soldiers)	No. %	22 5.5	11 28.9	10 6.9	1 0.5
Total:	No. %	398 4.5	38 2.0	144 3.4	216 8.1

TABLE C-2

SEX, MARITAL STATUS, AND STATUS
(CIVILIAN OR COMBATANT) OF MARTYRED
(APRIL 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Item			Total	Villages		
				Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A.	Total Population		8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B.	Total Persons Martyred and Enemy Killed.	No.	398	38	144	216
		%	4.5	2.0	3.4	8.1
C.	Total Persons Martyred by the Enemy.	No.	347	23	111	213
		%	87.2	60.5	77.1	48.6
D.	Martyred by Sex					
	1. Male	No.	321	22	86	213
		%	92.5	95.7	77.5	100.0
	2. Female	No.	26	1	25	-
		%	7.5	4.3	22.5	-
E.	Marital Status:					
	1. Married	No.	269	13	75	181
		%	77.5	56.5	67.6	85.0
	2. Single	No.	78	10	36	32
		%	22.5	43.5	32.4	15.0
F.	Civilian or Combatant					
	1. Combatant	No.	63	9	52	2
		%	18.2	39.1	46.8	0.9
	2. Civilian	No.	284	14	59	211
		%	81.8	60.9	53.2	99.1
G.	Martyred by Unknown Persons (Sub-classification not available).	No.	29	4	23	2
		%	7.3	10.5	16.0	0.9
H.	Russian Supporters Killed (Sub-classification not available).	No.	22	11	10	1
		%	5.5	29.0	6.9	0.5

TABLE C-3

MARTYRS BY AGE GROUP
(APRIL 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Item		Total	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Population		8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Total Persons Martyred and Enemy Killed.	No.	398	38	144	216
	%	4.5	2.0	3.4	8.1
1. < 10 Years	No.	16	-	15	1
	%	4.6	-	13.5	0.5
2. 10-19 years	No.	52	4	17	31
	%	15.0	17.4	15.3	14.5
3. 20-29 years	No.	104	12	41	51
	%	30.0	52.2	37.0	24.0
4. 30-39 years	No.	75	-	14	61
	%	21.6	-	12.6	28.6
5. 40-49 years	No.	47	-	8	39
	%	13.5	-	7.2	18.3
6. 50-59 years	No.	36	2	8	26
	%	10.4	8.7	7.2	12.2
7. 60-69 years	No.	13	4	7	2
	%	3.7	17.4	6.3	1.0
8. 70 years or above.	No.	4	1	1	2
	%	1.2	4.3	0.9	0.9
Sub-Total	No.	347	23	111	213
	%	87.2	60.5	77.1	98.6
C. Martyred by Unknown Persons (Age group not available).	No.	29	4	23	2
	%	7.3	10.5	16.0	0.9
D. Russian Supporters Killed (Age group not available).	No.	22	11	10	1
	%	5.5	29.0	6.9	0.5

TABLE C-4

MARTYRES BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION
(APRIL 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Item		Total	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Population		8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Total Persons Martyred and Enemy Killed.	No.	398	38	144	216
	%	4.5	2.0	3.4	8.1
1. Educated:					
a. Religious scholars.	No.	10	-	3	7
	%	6.2	-	6.5	6.5
b. < Grade 8	No.	66	4	14	48
	%	41.0	50.0	30.4	44.8
c. Grade 8-12	No.	73	4	19	50
	%	45.3	50.0	17.1	46.7
d. BA or higher	No.	12	-	10	2
	%	7.5	-	9.0	1.9
Total Educated	No.	161	8	46	107
	%	46.4	34.8	41.4	50.2
2. Illiterate	No.	186	15	65	106
	%	53.6	65.2	58.6	49.8
Sub-Total	No.	347	23	111	213
	%	87.2	60.5	77.1	98.6
C. Martyred by Unknown Persons (Sub-classification not applicable).	No.	29	4	23	2
	%	7.3	10.5	16.0	0.9
D. Russian Supporter Killed (Sub-Classification not applicable).	No.	22	11	10	1
	%	5.5	29.0	6.9	0.5
Grand Total	No.	398	38	144	216

TABLE C-5

HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MARTYRED MEMBERS (APRIL, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Item	Total	Villages		
		Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Number of Martyred Members per Household:				
1. One Member:				
No. of Households	193	19	59	115
No. Martyred	193	19	59	115
2. Two Members:				
No. of Households	41	2	8	31
No. Martyred	82	4	16	62
3. Three Members:				
No. of Households	11	-	3	8
No. Martyred	33	-	9	24
4. Four Members:				
No. of Households	4	-	1	3
No. Martyred	16	-	4	12
5. Five Members:				
No. of Households	1	-	1	-
No. Martyred	5	-	5	-
6. Six Members:				
No. of Households	1	-	1	-
No. Martyred	6	-	6	-
7. More than six Members:				
No. of Households	1	-	1	-
No. Martyred	12	-	12	-
Sub-Total:				
No. of Households	252	21	74	157
No. Martyred	347	23	111	213

TABLE C-5 (Cont'd)

Item	Total	Villages		
		Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
B. Martyred by Unknown Persons (Subclassification not available):				
No. of Households	29	4	23	2
No. Martyred	29	4	23	2
C. Russian Supporters Killed (Subclassification not available):				
No. of Households	22	11	10	1
No. Martyred	22	11	10	1
Total:				
No. of Households	303	36	107	160
No. Martyred	398	38	144	216

TABLE C-6

NUMBER MARTYRED OR KILLED OVER TIME (APRIL, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Population	No.	8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Total Persons Martyred and Enemy Killed.	No.	398	38	144	216
	%	4.5	2.0	3.4	8.1
C. Number Martyred by Enemy during:					
1. Taraki Regime (April 1978 - Sept., 1979).	No.	223	-	11	212
	%	64.3	-	7.6	98.1
2. Amin Regime (Sept. 1979 - Dec., 1979).	No.	4	1	3	-
	%	1.2	4.3	2.1	-
3. Babrak Regime (Dec., 1979 - May, 1986).	No.	116	20	95	1
	%	33.4	86.4	66.0	0.5
4. Najeeb Regime (May, 1986 - Sept. 23, 1987).	No.	4	2	2	-
	%	1.2	9.1	1.4	-
Sub-Total:	No.	347	23	111	213
	%	87.2	60.5	77.1	98.6
C. Martyred by Unknown persons (date of death not known).	No.	29	4	23	2
	%	7.3	10.5	16.0	0.9
D. Russian Supporters killed (date of death not known).	No.	22	11	10	1
	%	5.5	29.0	6.9	0.5

TABLE C-7

NUMBER MARTYRED OR KILLED BY SOURCE
(APRIL, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
Total Population		8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Persons Martyred and Enemy Killed:					
1. By Red Army	No.	101	17	83	1
	%	25.4	44.7	57.6	0.5
2. By Russian Supporters and Agents.	No.	246	6	28	212
	%	61.8	15.8	19.4	98.1
3. By Unknown Persons	No.	29	4	23	2
	%	7.3	10.5	16.0	0.9
4. Russian Supporters Killed.	No.	22	11	10	1
	%	5.5	29.0	7.0	0.5
Total:	No.	398	38	144	216
	%	4.5	2.0	3.4	8.1

TABLE C-8

MARTYRED BY KIND OF ARMS USED
(APRIL, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Population		8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Total Persons Martyred and Enemy. killed by:	No. %	398 4.5	38 2.0	144 3.4	216 8.1
1. Aeroplane	No. %	47 13.6	3 13.1	43 38.7	1 0.5
2. Artillery Shelling	No. %	7 2.0	1 4.3	5 4.5	1 0.5
3. Mines	No. %	5 1.4	4 17.4	1 1.0	- -
4. Bullets	No. %	59 17.0	15 65.2	28 25.2	16 7.5
5. Mixed Operations.	No. %	12 3.5	- -	12 10.8	- -
6. Martyred While under Arrest	No. %	217 62.5	- -	22 19.8	195 91.5
Sub-Total	No. %	347 87.2	23 60.5	111 77.1	213 98.6
C. Martyred by Unknown Persons (Subclassification not available).	No. %	29 7.3	4 10.5	23 16.0	2 0.9
D. Russian Supporters Killed (Subclassification not available).	No. %	22 5.5	11 29.0	10 6.9	1 0.5

TABLE C-9

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF MARTYRED WHO ARE NOW INDIGENT (SEPTEMBER 23, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Population		8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Indigent Family Members of Martyrs:					
1. Sons	No.	279	12	67	200
	%	27.0	14.6	21.1	31.5
2. Daughters	No.	226	8	74	144
	%	21.8	9.8	23.3	22.7
3. Widows	No.	261	12	52	197
	%	25.2	14.6	16.4	31.0
4. Mothers	No.	112	19	46	47
	%	10.8	23.2	14.5	7.4
5. Fathers	No.	71	14	37	20
	%	6.9	17.1	11.6	3.1
6. Others	No.	86	17	42	27
	%	8.3	20.7	13.2	4.3
Total Indigent	No.	1,035	82	318	635
	%	11.7	4.3	7.4	23.8

TABLE D

STATUS OF VILLAGERS WHO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED (APRIL, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items		Total (three Villages	Villages		
			Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Population		8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Status of Arrested Persons:					
1. Martyred While under Arrest.	No.	217	-	22	195
	%	85.1	-	47.8	97.0
2. Still in Jail	No.	11	4	5	2
	%	4.3	50.0	10.9	1.0
3. Conscript in Afghan Military	No.	1	-	1	-
	%	0.4	-	2.2	-
4. Released from Jail	No.	26	4	18	4
	%	10.2	50.0	39.1	2.0
Total:	No.	255	8	46	201
	%	2.9	0.4	1.1	7.5

TABLE E

VILLAGERS SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPED BY THE ENEMY (APRIL, 1978 TO SEPTEMBER, 1987)

Items	Total (three Villages	Villages		
		Mosti-Kheil (Nangarhar)	Mosayi-Ulya (Kabul)	Kerhala (Kunar)
A. Total Population	8,854	1,900	4,284	2,670
B. Body Parts Handi-capped:				
1. Hand	2	-	1	1
2. Leg	2	1	1	-
3. Eye	3	2	1	-
4. Head	1	1	-	-
5. Body (Trunk)	1	1	-	-
Sub-Total	9	5	3	1
C. Enemy Handicapped	6	4	1	1
Grand Total	15	9	4	2

Note: Because of the levels of force which have been used against the villagers, and because of the very limited access to medical care in these villages, the number of people who survive as handicapped is extremely low. Instead people die, and the total number of casualties is high.

has been accumulating in the files of various groups and organizations who are working with Afghanistan. Because of this lack of data, we felt that it was important to conduct a pilot survey which would begin to show with some degree of accuracy the population of a few villages of Afghanistan. The intent of such a pilot endeavour was to determine whether such surveys could be carried out.

To initiate such a survey process, three villages were chosen. These were the villages of Mosti-Kheil, Mosayi-Ulya and Kerhala. These villages are located in the Provinces of Nangarhar, Kabul and Konar, respectively. The villages were not chosen at random. To begin such a complex survey process, we felt that it was important to choose villages where the survey enumerators had relatively good access. At the pilot stage we were concerned with the process, as much as the product.

The military strength which the Soviets have unleashed on their side of the war has been great. The extent of the destruction and casualties suffered by the Afghans has been far reaching. Houses and villages have been destroyed. Whole valleys have been depopulated. We believe that it is important to find out where the inhabitants of these villages and valleys have moved, together with generating statistics about how many people have been martyred, killed, arrested, or disabled. We believed that if we could collect such data for a few villages as a first step, it would suggest ways for conducting a more comprehensive survey on a larger scale as a second step. Eventually through such a process it would become possible to conduct sample surveys of entire provinces, and perhaps eventually of the whole country.

Accordingly, this project has both short and long-term objectives:

A. Short-term Objectives:

This pilot survey was designed for the following purposes:

1. To revise and improve the survey methodology.
2. To pretest the questionnaires.
3. To estimates costs, manpower, and the time required for a more comprehensive survey.
4. To train field personnel.

B. Long-term Objectives:

1. To inform concerned people around the world about the effects of the war on the Afghan population.
2. Present reliable information about the consequences of the war.
3. To prepare the way for possible post-war planning to help revive agriculture and rural infra-structure in Afghanistan.
4. To keep record of all victims of the war which will build up the most important and valuable chapter of the Afghan history.
5. To find a base for calculating the human losses and casualties due to war to be presented to international courts and related organizations, so that the Soviet Government has to pay for their crimes against human life.

III. METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

A. The villagers who have migrated from these three villages have generally settled in one or two main camps in Pakistan. For the purposes of this survey, this settlement is called their central settlement camp. Once this camp was determined, it became possible to track, interview, and enumerated villagers relatively easily and also get additional information about other family members who still live inside Afghanistan.

B. For the refugees who were living outside of these central camps, it was generally possible to interview them in other camps or settlements.

C. Selection of the Villages for Survey.

The selection of the three villages initially chosen for this pilot survey has not been done through a formal sampling technique. This was a pilot survey to see if it was possible to collect demographic data under current war time conditions. Villages were selected from three different provinces, where the principal investigators believed they had access to people and to some extent represents different levels of casualties. The three villages are:

1. Mosti-Kheil Village: (Surkh-Road District of Nangarhar Province:

   This village is located about 7 km to the west of Jalalabad, the provincial capital of Nangarhar Province. According to the results of the survey, it had 330 households with a population of 1,900 people.

2. Mosayi-Ulya Village: (Char-Asyab District of Kabul Province):

   This village is located about 14 km south east of Kabul city. It had 635 households and its population was 4,284 people.

3. Kerhala Village: (Asad-abad city of Kunar Province):

   This village constitutes a portion of Asad-abad, the provincial capital of Kunar Province. The village had 390 households and its population was 2,670 people.

D. The Selection of Enumerators.

Two enumerators were hired from each village. These men have had considerable educational training, work experience, and also are regarded as respectable men in the camps. The objectives

of the survey were explained to them carefully. Concepts and definitions to be used in the survey were also explained.

E. Mapping.

After selecting the enumerators, the next step was to draw a simple map of the village and identify those houses which would be included in the survey. All the families who were residing in the villages in April, 1978 or afterwards were included in the survey irrespective of their present settlement. The village map and the household listing was used as "a frame" for the survey.

The questionnaire sheet used for the survey consisted of two components:

Schedule 'A' - This sheet was used for "prelisting" the households.

Schedule 'B' - This sheet consisted of more detailed questions relating to those households who have had family members martyred, handicapped, or arrested as a result of the war.

F. Schedule 'A' - Pre-Lists:

Pre-listing sheets consisted of general information which was collected about all the households of the village. This included the following items:

(a) Name of the head of the household.

(b) Number of household members.

(c) Migration of the household (whether inside or outside of the country).

(d) Number of household members martyred including enemy killed.

(e) Number of household members arrested.

(f) Number of household members handicapped including those from the enemy.

2. Families who had left their villages prior to April 1978 were excluded from the sample.

3. The householders who were living in the villages under survey till the April 1978 coup or afterwards were considered as the villagers and their complete list was prepared. The new established household and the new born children of the villagers during April 1978 - September 23, 1987 were treated as coming from the same villages irrespective of where their households were established or where their children were born. The pre-listing of the households was up-dated. The reference date for the survey was as on September 23, 1987.

4. The pre-listing of all households located in the sample villages was conducted in the central camp. For the families residing elsewhere, the names and the addresses of the head of the household were initially recorded, and afterwards they were tracked down and relevant information was collected from them.

5. For those households living inside Afghanistan, their pre-listing was prepared with the help of their relatives, or through knowledgeable neighbours residing in Pakistan. During the pre-listing phase of the pilot survey, any households which had family members martyred, handicapped, or arrested as a result of the war was identified, so that it could subsequently be analysed through a separate questionnaire (Schedule 'B').

G. Schedule 'B'

1. This sheet consisted of more detailed questions, including the names of the heads of the households whose member(s) had been martyred, handicapped, or arrested. Specific information was collected about martyred members. This included: Sex, age, marital status, level of education, occupation

participation in the Jihad, and the way in which the individuals had been martyred.

For arrested family members additional information was collected. This included: Place of arrest, duration in jail, and present status of those arrested, whether handicapped, and if handicapped the general part of the body which had been maimed.

2. The households listed in Schedule 'B' were interviewed directly if they were residing in Pakistan.

3. For those households listed in Schedule 'B' who were residing inside Afghanistan, information was collected from relatives or neighbours residing in Pakistan. In a few cases, such information on household population was not available. In the case of mass killing for the village of Kerhala, the information was partially collected from inside the country. Generally the refugees know a lot about neighbour's households from their home villages. While the exact number of children in various households had not always been known accurately. This has led to some minor complications for the survey.

IV. A SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF THE SURVEY RESULTS:

A. Migration

When the villagers found that the lives of their children and older family members were in danger, they started leaving their houses and dispersing, either inside or outside the country. At the same time, those who were able to take part in Jihad, rushed to join the resistance forces.

1. **Mosti-Kheil Village:**

In Musti-Khiel out of 330 households as on September 23, 1987, 325 (98.53%) of the households have dispersed either inside or outside the country. From the total of 330 households, 159 households (48.2%) have dispersed in Afghanistan, and 166 households (50.3%) have migrated from the country.

Only 5 houses out of 330 (1.5%) have not been displaced.

2. **Mosayi-Ulya Village:**

In this village out of 635 households, 548 (86.3%) have left their homes and are dispersed inside or outside Afghanistan. From the total of 635 households, 369 households (58.1%) have migrated from the country, and 179 households (28.2%) are displaced in Afghanistan.

From the total of 635, only 87 households (13.7%) are not displaced.

3. **Kerhala Village:**

In Kerhala out of a total of 390 households, 331 (84.9%) are displaced inside or outside the country. From the total of 390 households, 326 (83.6%) have migrated to Pakistan.

Fifty nine households (15.1%) of the total are living in their native houses. Most of these have been displaced several times. This was especially true in 1979 when many villagers from this village were massacred by the communists. Only 5 households (1.3%) are displaced inside the country.

SUMMARY ON MIGRATION

The 3 villages which were surveyed have a total of 1,355 households. Of this total, 1,204 (88.9%)

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PREFACE

This pilot survey was conducted in 1988 at the time when the Soviet troops were preparing for its withdrawal from Afghanistan. The aim of the survey was to evaluate an approximate rate of loss, on a model basis, of the war imposed on the Afghan people, by the Soviet Superpower. It could serve as a reference for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the country after the war and could have served other objectives. The survey report was circulated to a limited number of assistance Organizations. It was also published in WUFA with some reservations.

The main objective of this pilot survey was to expand it in the future for covering more population and areas on provincial and ultimately country level. Unfortunately, we could not find any sponsor for the work to continue. Yet due to its importance and my deep interest in the survey, I was able to cover Surkh Rud district of Nangarhar Province under the same methodology. The data has been collected and analysed and the report is ready for publication. Any organization, institution or government that has the means and know-how for this important job, should not hesitate doing it.

Due to the significance of the pilot survey and requests of some friends and persons of opinions, it was decided to publish the report once again. This is the original report and covers all the data and analysis.

It is hoped the report will serve as a reference for those Organizations and individuals interested in the reconstruction of Afghanistan. I sanguinely hope the experience gained from this pilot survey could be used by the future government of Afghanistan to fulfil the objective for which this pilot survey was carried out.

(MOHAMMAD WASIM LUDIN)
Director of A.H.S.A.O.

FOREWORD

Statisticians all over the world are busy conducting censuses and surveys to evaluate social and economic changes and development in their nations. However, in Afghanistan over the last decade, the majority of the people directly or indirectly have been engaged in the war. As an Afghan statistician I felt obliged to design and conduct a sample survey on the outcome of the war to assess its impact on migration, loss of human life, as well as the number of people who have been handicapped and arrested.

I am pleased to express special gratitude to the contribution of Dr. Tajuddin and Mohammad Asef Ikram who devoted much of their time and offered their valuable views and technical assistance to the initial pilot phase of this project. I hope that they and other technically trained Afghans will be able to participate in the next phase of this study, when we look at the impact of the war upon one or more entire provinces.

I would also like to thank the Afghan villagers for their cooperation in offering reliable information about their households.

M. WASIM LUDIN